

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE



THE APPEAL OF POLITICS TO WOMAN.

By Rosamond Lee Sutherland.

It is just possible that if political equality had been ours from the beginning of this country, without the long and bitter struggle for it, we might have prized it less keenly. So all the more for the effort, when it comes—and it is so right that it must come—suffrage will be held a dearer privilege and more sacred possession by the women of America than it ever has been, or ever can be by the men, born to the purple. It is because the women of America are loyal and patriotic citizens; because they know the necessity of having good men in office; because they want good schools and the children protected from every evil that they may become good citizens in the future; because they believe that they can do infinitely more toward attaining these things if they stand on the same plane with their husbands and brothers, with reasonable human beings and given the ballot.

No one claims that all women are thoroughly conscientious—or that their judgment would never be at fault. Neither do I think that all women would be benefited by the privilege of the ballot. I do not think that all men vote honestly or that all men should have a vote. Yet they do have it, to the exclusion of women; a great majority of whom are thoroughly worthy and capable.—North American Review.

HUNTING IN ITS VARIOUS PHASES.

By Hugo Krause.

One of the greatest fallacies of the day is that we must hunt for large opportunities alone while countless smaller chances for doing good are constantly passing by unnoticed. A large city like Chicago offers an unsurpassed hunting ground for philanthropic people, both rich and poor. If the man of means who annually betakes himself to hunting game in neighboring states could but realize the ruthlessness he inflicts in order to satisfy a savage instinct inherited from past ages, and if he could further realize how this same hunting instinct with its expenditure of time and money could be directed into channels of comfort and pleasure to his less fortunate associates and with a thousandfold greater satisfaction to himself, how glad he would be to make the change and how much better off the world would be.

Come with us almost any day and join the hunt for wretched, worn-out, limping, sore and suffering horses that may be seen on the city streets, especially in the poorer quarters; do something to alleviate the overworked, overdriven, and cruelly treated beasts of burden, and you will have the satisfaction of having done one of the most unselfish pieces of benevolence for which you will not receive any thanks, but which will make you feel far better than if you had hunted wild animals.

NOTES OF FOREIGN LANDS.

Published in Consular Reports and Gathered from Other Sources.

A limited stock company has been formed in Berlin by leading German industrial concerns for the manufacture of flying machines of the Wright system. Wilbur and Orville Wright have conveyed all the rights for Germany to the new company. The General Electric Company of Berlin and New York is interested.

Schools are being established in every part of the Chinese Empire and are being put in charge of educated Chinese who have studied in Japan, Europe and the United States, says consular report No. 3636. Popular education is a strong feature of the new movement in China for the general betterment of the country and its people, all tending toward a limited monarchy in place of the centuries old autocracy.

The new dealer's annual license tax of \$81.10 imposed at Aden may injure the sale of American kerosene in that busy city and force the natives to resume the use of candles. Next to cotton goods, kerosene has for years been the leading American export to Aden after driving Russian and Sumatran oil out of the market.

One hundred thousand dollars is to be spent for improvements in the service of the fire brigade in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In the effort to reorganize the rubber factories of Scotland on American lines American experts are being put in charge of the principal departments of manufacture. The salaries are much higher than the British standard. The industry turns out about 6,000,000 worth of rubber goods yearly. American competition abroad is forcing the change, says our consul at Edinburgh.

Liberal West Africa is being actively called for American goods even among the 2,000,000 aboriginal population. China buys \$2,000,000 worth of foreign-made printing paper every year. The American share is insignificant. Why? See consular report No. 3635.

The Bupurates river will probably be bridged at the three points where the crossing is now done by ferries. The first bridge will be constructed next spring.

Mining concessions are being snapped up in Turkey. The new governor of Adana is favorably disposed to concessionaries.

ANCIENT COPPER MINE.

Deposits Found by Phenicians Near Gibraltar 3,000 Years Ago.

The most ancient copper mine in the world is the Rio Tinto, in Spain. Three thousand years ago the Phenicians found just beyond Gibraltar extensive deposits of copper ore, says the New York Times. Copper was one of the most desired metals of those days, and the Phenicians, skillful artificers, set to extracting it. When their sea trade was usurped by Carthaginians several centuries later ore from the mine was carried to the various ancient trading ports. When Carthage fell, the Romans took possession and worked the Rio Tinto for centuries. Then came Goths, and later Moors, digging more gold out of the Iberian mountain side.

When Ferdinand and Isabella drove the Moors out of Spain the crown took possession of the Rio Tinto mine and leased it from time to time to adventurers from various countries of Europe. In the seventeenth century it was leased to a Swede and later to a Frenchman. In the eighteenth century

for sport. Get the habit of opening your eyes and ears to the many irregularities and wrongdoings of those who hunt for riches alone, and learn to report violations of the law made in defense of the helpless. Do not be a case of arrested development, but help establish the fashion of hunting for truth, righteousness and justice.

REINCARNATION AND ITS NECESSITY.

By Anne Besant.

There are but three explanations of human inequalities, whether of faculties, of opportunities, of circumstances: I. Special creation by God, implying that man is helpless, his destiny being controlled by an arbitrary and incalculable will. II. Heredity, as suggested by science, implying an equal helplessness on man's part, he being the result of a past ever which he had no control. III. Reincarnation, implying that man can become master of his destiny, he being the result of his own individual past, being what he has made himself.

The savage of today is the saint of the future; all tread a similar road; all are destined to ultimate human perfection. Fate follows on mistakes and is ever remedial; strength is developed by struggle; we reap after every sowing the inevitable result; happiness growing out of the right, sorrow out of the wrong. The babe dying shortly after birth pays in the death debt owing from the past, and returns swiftly to earth, delayed but for brief space and free of his debt to gather the experience necessary for his growth. Social virtues, though placing a man at a disadvantage in the struggle for existence, perhaps even leading to the sacrifice of his physical life, build a noble character for his future lives and shapes him to become a servant of the nation.

In every case the individual past explains the individual present, and when the laws of growth are known and obeyed a man can build with a sure hand his future destiny, shaping his growth on lines of ever increasing beauty until he reaches the stature of the perfect man.

IS WOMAN FITTED TO RULE?

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Some of us talk and think a lot of the sufferings of the woman through the historic period. Suppose we have suffered some; we came, though, didn't we? We aren't exterminated yet. If it hadn't been for the good of the race that we should have adopted a subordinate place in the civilized world, it would never have happened.

We are behind man in civilization. We are dependent creatures, because we have to depend on others. If society will profit by our effort to attain man's level in these matters, it is our duty to strive towards that end. If the time is not yet here, we serve the race best by staying where we are.

VISIONS FROM HEAVEN.

By Rev. A. L. Syron-Curtis.

Text.—"Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."—Acts 26: 19.

"In all ages there have been three kinds of persons in respect to visions. Those who never see any; those who think they do, and those who really and truly do. St. Paul was one of those who really saw a vision. In his impassioned oration before King Agrippa we are given to understand that he positively saw a vision from heaven, and that the same changed the whole course of his life. In the middle of the day, while on a journey, he and his company were overcome by a supernatural event. They all fell to the ground. A positive order, a command, was given to St. Paul by the voice of God, to follow a positive and certain line of duty. He followed it. In the course of a few years his obedience to the command of that vision brought him into the presence of King Agrippa before whom he made the remarkable speech from which our text is taken. He recounted the events, and in the outburst of oratory in the presence of that heathen king, the meat and kernel of it all is contained in our text. 'Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.' He was not a coward, he was not a morose or intellectual weakling. He just faced his duty as it was pointed out to him, and was thus enabled, not to boast, but to point to it as a proof of his having had the vision.

I will not deny that common and obscure people may receive visions from heaven such as I have not, and may never see. But I want to tell you this, that all visions from heaven do not come out of the clouds, or from the ethereal space above us. No. Any call to duty, and bidding of you or me to do special work for God, or the church or for our fellow man, is the voice of God, a vision from heaven, calling to us. The church calling us, through our pastors, by the holy scriptures, by its principles, God calls us in the voice of opportunity, through the voice of opportunity at our elbow, through the voice of conscience, which is the voice of God.

Don't be waiting for a call from out of the clouds, or you wake up and go to work. That has happened to but a few persons in entire history of time. The only reason St. Paul was called as he was, was because there was particular and divine work for him to do. There have been but few people called as he was, or for that matter with a supernatural vision as he was.

The only reason you haven't been called as he was, is because the opportunities for service and duty for you are plain and can be discerned by your natural eye, recognized by the force of your own inner conscience.

HYMNS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

COME THOU ALMIGHTY KING, Anonymous.

[No one knows who wrote this popular hymn. It is in the greater number of books it is credited to Charles Wesley. That is because it first appeared in company with some of his hymns; but Wesley never for his contemporaries claimed it as his. There are some reasons for thinking that it was written by an English Methodist clergyman well known both as a vivid orator and an enthusiastic musician. He practiced law for several years before being ordained. Later he was chaplain of the Lock Hospital. The hymn, written in the preceding stanza, was for itself no uncertain place in the worship of American churches, although its use is by no means so general in other lands.]

COME, THOU ALMIGHTY KING, Help us this night to sing, Help us to praise: Father, all glorious, O'er all victorious, Come, and reign over us, Ancient of Days!

COME, THOU INCARNATE WORD, Gird on Thy mighty sword; Gird on Thy sword, Come, and Thy people bless; And give Thy word success; Spirit of Holiness, On us descend.

COME, HOLY COMFORTER! Thy sacred witness bear, In this glad hour, Thou who almighty art, Now rule in every heart, And ne'er from us depart, Spirit of Power!

To the Great One in Three, The highest praises be, Hence evermore, Thy exalted majesty, May we in glory see, And to eternity Love and adore.

JESUS AND THE GRAFTERS.

By Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

On one occasion only did Jesus Christ resort to violence in His three years' ministry. It was when He came in from the hill country to Jerusalem and found the temple, the center of religion, surrounded by grafters. These men were making a fat living by the sale of sacrificial animals at extortionate prices and exchanging money for temple coin at rates that would satisfy the most thrifty tourist or steamship agencies of the present day. The Lord's indignation was so great that He personally tipped over the tables of the money changers and making a whip of cords, drove these parasites from the courts. This splendid exhibition of authority on the part of a stranger, who made the hosts of traffickers take to their heels, revealed not only the divine nature of the Master, but shows that one man with right on his side may put to flight an army of dishonest creatures who subsist on their fellows.

Grafting is as old as Egypt—old as the annals of man. It is more low and disgusting in these days, because men sin against the greater light. In the wonderful Passion Play, as given at Oberammergau, Bavaria, the great mob which cried out "Crucify Him," while incited by the priests, is made up of these same traders, who never forget that their unholy business is destroyed by One who says, "Take these things, hence; make not my Father's house a house of merchandise." It was graft that crucified Jesus, hand in hand with a corrupt priesthood.

The church of to-day may not be under the accusation of graft. It is undoubtedly purer. But men ought to regard business and their dealings with society as sacred as any obligation. Nothing can be more depraved and reveal such a lost condition of soul as this attempt to live off of others, to deal dishonestly, to get money without earning it.

There are two ways to deal with it, and both are necessary. First, the whip of cords for those who are beyond redemption. They are to be driven forth with all the indignation of an aroused public conscience. Jesus did not wait for these temple grafters to reform. They were old in sin, so He drove them forth. Not one moment would He permit them to pollute His Father's house.

The second way is for the church, business, school, club and society in general to train in honesty. The spiritual authority is always the great authority, and it must be shown that honesty is right and that dishonesty is wrong. Methods of policy will fail. The most rigorous legal prosecutions will fall short. Every boy and girl in all the homes and churches and schools are to be trained to believe that it is a heinous offense in the sight

of God and man to deviate from the straight and narrow way of true and upright living—and fair and strictly honest dealing.

WOMEN'S DUTIES.

By Rev. William T. McElveen.

Text.—"Your daughters shall be as cornerstones hewn after the similitude of a palace."—Psalm 144: 12.

Men as yet do not know exactly what women are for; and what's more woman does not know as yet what she is for. One does not need any better proof of that than the wordy warfare which is continually being waged by women themselves on the subject of suffrage. Some of the women want it, and some of them don't. Some of them feel it is their right and their duty to help to govern the nation, and others of them maintain that they have more than their hands full in governing the home and the inmates thereof.

Woman has been put in the stall with the cattle; she has been exalted to a place by the right side of the gods. She has been called a nuisance and an angel. She has been said to be incapable of anything, and she has been termed 'heaven's last and best gift.' The boy of ten looks with contempt on his little sister, and declares with curled up lip 'she is nothing but a girl'; the youth of twenty looks admiringly at some other fellow's sister, and fondly declares she is God's masterpiece. Socrates thanked God daily that he was not born a woman. Lowell sings that earth's noblest thing is a woman perfected. Boucicault wishes that Adam had died with all his ribs in him, while Shakespeare had so much admiration for womanhood that he depicted only heroes, he tells us of no heroes.

King David, passing by his beautiful palace, and thinking of the young women of his realm, notices the beautiful polished marble cornerstones of his palace. And he thinks the young women of his realm should occupy the same place in the fabric of society that these beautiful carved cornerstones occupy in the palace. They should be both useful and ornamental. They should be fair to look upon, and add to the sweeter and more graceful qualities of life. They should do something toward making the earth a better and happier place to live in.



FARM AND GARDEN.

Give only half rations on Sundays when the team is idle. A little grass then is a good tonic.

Worms are most frequently seen in young horses, and in those that are weak and debilitated.

A piece of sheet lead put on each side of a screw will fill up and hold the threads in a too large hole.

A horse which rears backward is never safe for riding. One can never tell when he will fall over backward.

An oil stove, or even an oil lamp kept burning in the cellar or storage room on bitter cold nights will keep things from freezing.

Let the bridle bits lie in a pail of water for a few moments to let out the frost, or warm them before putting them in the horse's mouth.

Place the windows in front of the stall at least three feet above the horse's head. The sun should not shine directly into his eyes.

Radishes need lots of potash, and for this reason wood ashes sprinkled on the soil where they are grown will give them large and rapid growth.

Look after the horses' teeth carefully. If defects are developed it is easier to fix, at once, than to let them develop into serious conditions.

To keep tools from rusting take one pound of lard and a lump of rosin half the size of an egg, melt slowly and apply in a thin coating. Renew when necessary.

The business of the strawberry grower is to supply favorable conditions and to direct the energies of the plant in such directions as will best serve his purpose.

There is a vast difference between commercial orchards and family orchards. For the latter the variety should be greater to meet the tastes of the various members of the family.

The herd of swine should be of uniform color, and the lots of swine for market should be as near uniform size and shape and color as possible. The packers pay more for this kind of hogs.

Roots are indispensable in the fattening and economical feeding of sheep. They should be put through a root cut to prevent choking. The grain and roots should be mixed and fed together.

Some poultry keepers feed their chickens three times a day while others find that twice is sufficient. For the inexperienced breeder it probably would be better to feed three times a day.

It is said that cut flowers will keep fresh if a small pinch of nitrate of potash or common salt per is put in the water in which they stand. The ends of the stems should be cut off a little every day to keep open the absorbing pores.

If the sheep drops the angle of its ear a few degrees there is something the matter demanding immediate attention. The owner should see the sheep each day. The ram should be allowed with the ewes only at the breeding season.

Wheat has a greater feeding value for hogs than barley, but in order to get the best results should be mixed with barley or middlings. The screenings ordinarily given to the elevators in the form of dockage may be profitably utilized in this manner.

What Skim Milk Does for a Hog. Where dairies or butter factories are, or where the milk cow is a factor for other purposes than the sale of milk as such, the pig is a most useful and profitable adjunct. Upon the skim milk judiciously used with other and more substantial foods, he thrives, grows and fattens, utilizing a by-product of tremendous volume which without the pig would represent little or available value. It is said that the skim milk from the butter factories of New York alone amounts to nearly a billion pounds in a single year. According to Coburn's 'Swine in America' the use of this skim milk does much to give relief from monotony so common in the hog's feeding, besides adding to the returns from the other or main foods with which it is given and every hog raiser is glad to have it.

Sharp Tools for Pruning. Use very sharp tools in pruning trees to insure smooth cuts. Where a heavy branch is to be cut off support it with one hand during the cutting process, so that splitting of the stub will not result. The branch should always be cut perfectly smooth and close to the wood from which it grows, so that it will heal quickly and evenly. Cut away all water sprouts, both at the base of the tree and further up.

A good way to keep a moderate-sized orchard in shape is to keep a large, sharp pocket knife and go through the orchard every two weeks of the year, cutting out useless branches and shaping the trees to suit individual taste. If the work is begun in time all orchard pruning can be done with a large, sharp pocketknife. With a good knife of this kind and a little practice one can easily remove the branches an inch in diameter, doing the work quickly, easily and making a smoother cut than can be made with any other tool.

Possibilities of Farm Better. There is no reason why the butter made at home on the farm should not be superior to that made by the present day sterilized creamery. Simply study the art of butter making, learn

that it requires regular and definite manipulation for obtaining definite results in the butter, and the production of the extra quality butter will become a pleasure and a very remunerative chore.

If the churning is done on the farm and this art of butter making be successfully worked out, it is not hard to work up a good trade in any town and, in a very short time, one can obtain a lot of regular customers who are willing to pay a good premium on this butter delivered to them. If your present creamery or cream station system is unsatisfactory to you, just try the method mentioned above for a few months.

Conditions of Poultry House. Many farm poultry raisers think it unnecessary to clean the house so frequently in winter as in summer, but it is even more necessary. The fowls are kept in the house more, and as it is not supposed to freeze much inside, the air is really more likely to become bad in winter than in summer. Think of the warm, damp days that frequently come in winter. The accumulation and the humidity make unsanitary quarters and bad additional conditions doubly bad. Think of the farmer that does not clean out the poultry house once during the winter. And there are many that do not.

Almost all poultry diseases are traced to unsanitary quarters and bad feed. The idea that anything is good enough for a chicken is out of date now. And newly discovered animal or fowl that could produce anything as valuable as eggs are at present would be given a place next to the parlor; but since it is only a hen, she must shift for herself as she has always done. Turn over a new leaf, and take care of the things that bring in the money. Give the hen a chance.

Particulates in Ordinary Soil. Common soil contains as many as 100,000,000 separate particles to the ounce, and between all these are infinitely thin layers of what the modern soil doctor calls 'film water.' It is on this film water, not on the soil itself, that plants feed, for it dissolves from the earth particles of food which the plants require to keep them well. The plants feed, not on air, not only the air above the surface of the earth, but that which permeates the minute cracks between the earth particles. Ninety percent of any crop taken off a field comes not from the soil of that field but from the air above and from it.

Water, however, is the most important medicine, which the soil doctor knows. The amount of water needed to grow one ton of common hay has been calculated to be sufficient to cover a one-acre field more than a foot deep. Fortunately for the farmer, even the driest soil, when compressed, is discovered to contain more than half its own weight of film water. Too much water in the soil is as bad as too little, for if the soil is waterlogged the crop will get 'drowned' as surely as a man can be drowned in any body of water.

A Test of Beets. A comparative test was recently made by the government officials at Washington on the beets which were grown in Germany for sugar purposes and those which have been raised in the United States. The results have been flatteringly in favor of the products of Utah and Washington. The beets from home-grown seed have better quality and higher vitality, and seem better adapted to American conditions. Owing to the difficulty of production, however, beet seed growing in Washington and Utah has not spread very rapidly. Nearly 7,000,000 pounds of sugar-beet seed are used in the United States every year. At present the bulk of this supply comes from Germany, and costs the American grower about 10 cents a pound. The German method of producing sugar-beet seed is rather complicated. When the beets are dug in the fall a number of the best specimens, averaging in size from 20 to 24 ounces, are selected for 'mothers.' A sample taken from each of these mothers is analyzed for sugar content. In the spring these mother beets are set out and cultivated carefully. From them the seed of commerce is produced. By these painstaking methods the sugar-producing ability of the beets is kept up to its present high standard, and even increased from year to year.

How to Kill a Hog. Every other farmer has a different way of killing his hogs. Some hook them in the head with a club, others think it is more humane to shoot them in the head with a rifle, and still others trust to the knife. The method of killing, however, is usually governed by the experience of the man. One farmer does it as follows:

We catch our hog in the pen, put a rope around one hind leg and drive him to the place of slaughter. I always put the rope on myself, because I have found that they are not suspicious of me as they are of strangers, and I can rope them much quicker. When arrived at the sticking place, the hog is thrown down and rolled square on his back; the knife is inserted just forward of the breast bone and close to it, and given a backward thrust in the direction of the tail. The knife should be turned and cut the gash a little distance each way before being removed. This is sure to sever the big arteries and insure a good 'stick,' which causes the hog to bleed out more quickly, and the pork will keep better when the blood is all removed. A hog will bleed out better when the head is kept on lower ground than the tail. In sticking a hog when lying on its side, the sticker is more likely to thrust the knife under the shoulder blade and cause the blood to settle there to the injury of the meat.

